

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1898.

XXXVII—NO. 36

## WALCUTT DIVORCED.

A Decree Granted Lottie Hallam, in Cleveland.

## CAUSE OF THE CASE'S DISMISSAL.

The Court Gives the Plaintiff \$250 Alimony and Costs—The Decree Granted as Prayed for in the Petition—Daniel Crumbley's Will.

CANTON, Nov. 4.—The Walcutt divorce case has been settled, a decree having been granted to Lottie Hallam, in Cleveland, on Wednesday, in her case against Albert E. Walcutt. The case was heard before Judge Lague, in court room No. 6, and the decree was granted as prayed for in the petition. The defendant in the case was about a year ago indicted by a Stark county grand jury on the charge of bigamy. Miss Lottie Hallam, of Canton, claims that he married her in Pennsylvania, and later moved with her to Massillon, and soon after began coming to Canton to visit Emma Herman, who supposed he was a single man. These visits to Canton in time were said to have caused a separation of husband and wife, the wife leaving him on account of alleged mistreatment. Some time after the separation Walcutt married Miss Herman, and then from an action in a justice's court followed the indictment against him for bigamy.

As was stated in *The Independent*, this indictment was nolled by Judge Taylor, Tuesday morning, because of the fact that the former wife and her parents did not care to prosecute the case farther against him and because it appeared to the court that a firm of attorneys had informed Walcutt that he could again marry. Some time after separating from Walcutt, his first wife went to Cleveland, where she secured employment with a dressmaking establishment where she has worked ever since. She commenced the action for divorce in the Cleveland courts and at the trial her employers and associates testified in her behalf, saying that she had worked every day since coming to Cleveland, and was regarded a good and industrious woman and held in high esteem by those who knew her.

The court decree orders that the defendant pay to the plaintiff, as her reasonable alimony in money, the sum of \$250, payable in cash. It is further considered by the court, that the said plaintiff recover from the said defendant, her costs herein expended, and execution is awarded.

The most peculiar will ever filed in the probate court of Stark county is said to be that of Daniel Crumbley, late of this city. The will is not peculiar in construction particularly, except that it is written with a lead pencil and is upon two half sheets of common letter paper and was written by a notary public, while standing in the presence of the testator in his dying moments, and who died in a very few minutes after the utterances of the contents of the will. The will is dated October 29, 1898. A short time before it was made the testator was injured in a railroad accident that occurred in Jefferson county, and the will was sent from there to the Stark county probate court. While in his dying moments the deceased made the following disposition of his property: "I will to my two sons and my wife two houses, in Martin's Ferry and one lot in Massillon. All to go to the support and raising of my two sons, Joseph C. and John D. Crumbley, after my debts are paid."

Miller Bros., of Canton, who conduct a creamery, have sued H. S. Spellman for \$30,000 for malicious libel. Spellman is the proprietor of a cold storage concern and the petition alleges that he circulated letters among farmers which stated that Miller Bros. were an unreliable firm. As a firm the brothers petition for \$10,000 and also ask for \$10,000 each for damage to name and credit.

PERHAPS THE WETTEST.

This is an unusually rainy year in Massillon.

For eight years the Massillon Water Supply Company has kept a record of each day's rainfall, and the book at the office shows that if but little more rainfall this year it will be the wettest of the eight. Last month's rainfall was 3.97 inches. That of the same month in the preceding year was but .64 inches. During the past ten months as much rain fell as during all of last year, and nearly as much as in the year of the heaviest rainfall, which was but little more than thirty-eight inches.

## D. H. KENNEDY INJURED.

Dispatch Received in Massillon Concerning the Accident.

Mrs. E. Llewelyn, of 138 Washington avenue, on Wednesday received word that her son-in-law, D. H. Kennedy, well known in Massillon, had been seriously burned while at work in a rolling mill at Niles. The particulars of the accident are not known. Mrs. Llewelyn left for Niles at once.

## IGNORED THE LAW.

Two Poachers Apprehended by Warden Dangelson.

Edward Laferty and Charles Casler, of Strasburg, were arrested Monday by Deputy State Game Warden Dangelson for killing quail out of season. When arraigned before Squire Garver both entered a plea of guilty and were fined \$25 each and the costs.

Now is the time to subscribe.

## ANOTHER GLASS FACTORY.

Reed & Company Will Have One in Operation in the Near Future.

Reed & Company, of this city, have decided to build another furnace, as it is necessary to increase the capacity of the plant to fill the orders which are pouring in from every direction. This furnace will be located in the building formerly used as a packing house, and will employ three shops or nine additional blowers and their helpers in all about forty persons. An Eastern expert, who will prepare drawings for the furnace, will arrive in the city next Wednesday. Reed & Company decided to increase the plant after being assured that natural gas would be furnished for fuel by the East Ohio Gas Company, which makes good the statement of David Reed that another factory would be started providing the gas company was admitted.

## SCALDED WITH TALLOW.

Two Men Terribly Injured at Gruber's Slaughter House.

## ONE VICTIM CANNOT RECOVER.

Five Hundred Gallons of Hot Grease Scattered by an Explosion of the Rendering Tank—The Building Wrecked and the Tank Hurled Through the Air.

James Swisher and George Effinger, employees at Gruber Bros.' slaughter house, west of the city, met with a terrible accident Thursday night, which may result in the death of both. The men were working with a large tank or boiler used for rendering tallow, when an explosion took place, which scattered fully five hundred gallons of boiling grease over and about them. Two-thirds of Effinger's body was literally cooked, and at places the skin and flesh fell away. There is no chance for his recovery, but life may linger several days. Swisher escaped with less injuries, but his head, face, hands and feet were terribly scalded. The attending physicians entertain hopes for his recovery, but Effinger's case they consider hopeless.

The men were alone at the time of the accident, and while both were conscious last night they could not give a satisfactory description. The tank stands about two feet from the ground and is situated about two hundred feet from the slaughter house proper. The tallow is rendered by a steam process and the refuse is then taken from a manhole in the tank's bottom. The men were endeavoring to tighten the manhole cap and either turned the bolts the wrong way or twisted several off and the cap, thus weakened, blew open. The force of the explosion was so great that the tank, although otherwise uninjured, was carried up through the roof and fell fully three hundred feet from the shed. The sides of the shed were also blown out, in fact the structure was completely wrecked.

THIS BLAZE NOT SO SERIOUS.

F. H. Myers, of Hoch & Myers, had occasion to fill with gasoline the stove on which the day's soup was to be heated at 7 o'clock Thursday morning. He says he turned the extinguisher before he opened the can, but he is not sure that the fire went out. Sometimes it does not. The can became filled before he knew it, and much of the fluid was spilled. It ran down the pipes and caught at the burner. Instantly the place was in flames. The fire went straight up, doing most damage to the walls and ceiling. Mr. Myers ran outside, broke a window with a broom and reached through the opening and writhed from the stove the can containing the gasoline. An alarm was sent to the fire department, and what was left of the blaze was quickly put out by Chris Baatz and his Miller extinguisher. After Mr. Myers had pulled the can through the window, he threw it down an open cellarway. Rubbish in the cellar caught fire, but not much damage was done. The total damage does not exceed \$100.

## GEORGE EFFINGER DEAD.

A Victim of the Gruber Slaughter House Explosion.

George Effinger, who was scalped by the bursting of a tallow rendering tank at Gruber Bros.' slaughter house, Thursday night, died at 10 p. m. on Friday. Effinger was about 30 years of age and single. His parents reside in Canton and the body was taken there for burial. Effinger's body was fairly cooked by the boiling grease, the flesh and skin dropping off in places. The funeral will be held from the Effinger residence, 1218 Connor street, Canton, on Monday at 9 a. m.

James Swisher, who was also injured by the explosion, is improving, but his condition is yet serious. Drs. Smith and Williamson, however, have every hope for his recovery.

## A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

George Fox Injured at the Drake Coal Company's Mine.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 5.—George Fox met with a painful accident on Friday, while doing some repairing in the shaft of the Drake Coal Company's mine, at Newman. A force of men were also at work in the shaft, sixty feet above Mr. Fox, when a heavy monkey wrench accidentally slipped away from them, and struck Mr. Fox on the right arm near the elbow. Had the wrench hit him on the head it would have knocked him off the platform to the bottom of the shaft 100 feet below. As it is Mr. Fox has three numb fingers, and his whole arm is useless. It is thought no bones were broken. He is suffering much pain.

## BY FLAMES AND SMOKE

Albright & Breckel's Grocery Badly Damaged.

## OIL-SOAKED SAWDUST IGNITES.

Timely Arrival of the Firemen Saves the Building from Destruction—The Miller Chemical Again Renders Valuable Service—The Hoch & Myers Fire.

East Main street merchants were startled by an alarm of fire in their very midst Thursday, followed almost immediately by the rattle and clang of the department's heavy trucks. There was a general rush to ascertain the cause for the rude invasion of the business center, and in an instant Albright & Breckel's grocery was surrounded by an excited crowd. Columns of black smoke were pouring from every door, while within the crackle of flames could be plainly heard. The report that the fire originated near the oil tank caused many to withdraw to a safer distance, but the places vacated were quickly filled by less prudent ones among the lookers on.

About 8:20 o'clock the alarm was given, but in a comparatively short time, however, excitement had subsided and the flames were extinguished. No water was thrown, but the Miller chemical apparatus was used by Fireman Baatz, who donned a respirator and entered the room. But for the latter instrument it would have been impossible to survive the heat and smoke. The damage to the stock will not be less than \$1,200, while the damage to the building cannot be estimated at the present time, but will probably be less. Both were fully insured. The exact cause of the fire is yet matter of conjecture. The fire started in the southwest corner of the room in some oil-soaked sawdust, under the spigot through which oil is drawn from the tank which is located in the cellar.

Whether oil was ignited by spontaneous combustion or by the dropping of a lighted match is not known. G. F. Brecker and William Welker were talking near the place, and both saw the flames spring up. They endeavored to smother the fire, but the heat and smoke became too dense. The flames followed the ceiling to the front of the store destroying a greater part of the goods on the top shelving and two of the plate windows were cracked by the heat. Had the fire started during the night a more disastrous conflagration might have resulted and no doubt adjoining business places would have suffered. The damage today would have been greater, but for the prompt response of the central department. The insurance is carried with the Arnold and Hammermill agencies and Messrs. Albright & Breckel have been instructed to keep their place of business open pending the settlement.

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MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1898.

XXXVII—NO. 36

## COUNTY TICKET.

Every Man on the Ticket is Entitled to Hearty Support.

## BRIEFSKETCH OF CANDIDATES

Five of Them Have Excellent Records as Public Servants, While Two Have Never Been Candidates Before—No Better Ticket Ever Presented to the Voters of the County.

### Representative.

DR. W. E. MOULTON.

County Clerk.

THOMAS W. CASSELMAN.

County Auditor.

WILLIAM M. REED.

County Commissioner.

RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.

Infirmary Director.

JACOB M. HOWENSTEIN.

County Surveyor.

JOHN S. HOOVER.

Coroner.

HARRY M. SCHUFFELL, M. D.

The Republicans of Stark county never put a better ticket in the field than the above. Five of the candidates are up for re-election, and their services while in office are a guarantee that the interests of the people will be carefully guarded if they are returned. The two new men enjoy the respect of all who know them, and those who know them best have been their strongest advocates during the campaign. All portions of the county are well represented on the ticket, and every man on it is entitled to the hearty support of the voters of Stark county. "Put your cross under the eagle, and let it go at that."

W. E. MOULTON.

of Canal Fulton, is the Republican candidate for representative. Mr. Moulton was born in Stark county in 1864, and has resided in Canal Fulton for the past ten years. By his own energy and industry he acquired a good common school education in the country schools of the county, and at the early age of 17 successfully passed an examination and was granted a certificate to teach. After taking a commercial course in Mt. Union college, he began the study of dentistry in Akron, completing his studies at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1880, since which time he has enjoyed a lucrative practice. For the past six years he has served on the county executive and central committees, and has at all times promptly attended to the duties assigned him. Dr. Moulton has never before been a candidate for county office.

RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.

candidate for re-election as county commissioner, has resided in Massillon since 1853. He was born in Carroll county, and received his education in the Carrollton schools. After settling in this city he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth O. V. I., as a private, returning home at the end of his term of service as captain of his company. He again went to work at his trade, and in a short time purchased an interest in the business of the company, the firm being known as Mong & Crawford, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, etc. He continued in this business until 1882, when he was appointed postmaster, holding that office a little more than four years. Leaving the postoffice, he again resumed work at his trade, and continued until he commenced his duties as commissioner. He is well and favorably known throughout the entire county, and during his term of office has carefully guarded the interests of the people.

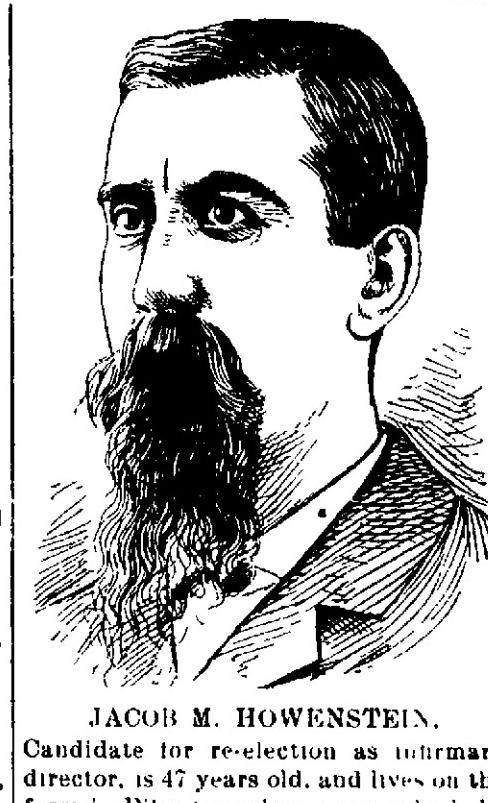
DR. H. M. SCHUFFELL.

Of Canton, candidate for coroner, is a native of Stark county, and was born in Osnaburg in 1860. He attended the public schools until 12 years of age, when he went to work with his father in the coal mines, where he remained a year or two, after which he learned the tinner's trade with an Osnaburg tinner. He worked five years at his trade, in Louisville and Canton, quitting it to accept a position with the Doll Mining Company as weighmaster. This position he held for a year and a half, when he again went to school at Osnaburg, one year later receiving a certificate to teach. After a course at the Ada normal school, graduating in the scientific and pharmaceutical courses, he was employed for a time by a Canton pharmacist, at the same time reading medicine, and in the spring of 1893 graduated from the Western Reserve Medical college. In the fall of the same year he graduated from the Polyclinic school of New York, and has since practiced his profession in Canton, in which he has been highly successful. Dr. Schuffell has worked his way in the world, has always been a Republican, and is entitled to the hearty support of the party.

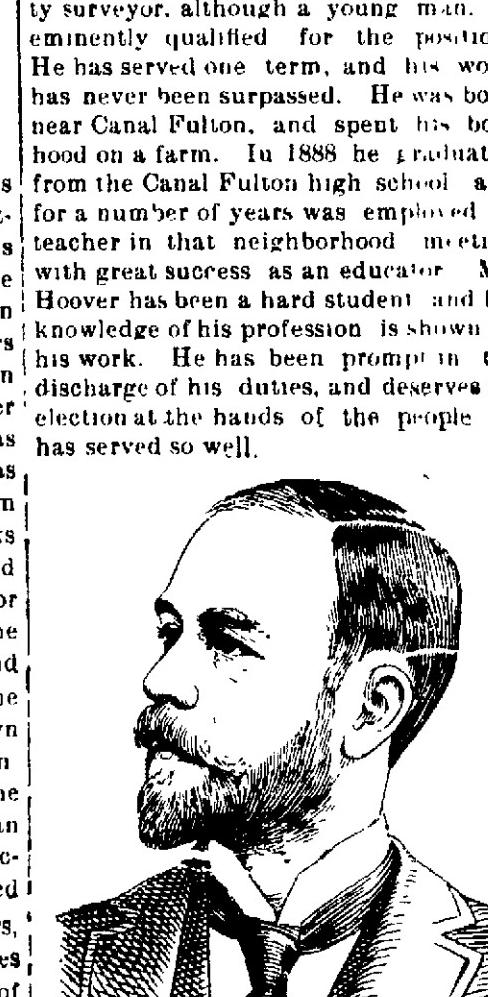
Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers will remove the trouble and cure sick headache, biliousness, inactive liver and clear the complexion. Small, sugar coated, don't gripe or cause nausea. Rider & Snyder.

Energy all gone? Headache? Stomach out of order? Simply a case of torpid liver. Burdock Blood Bitters will make a new man or woman of you.

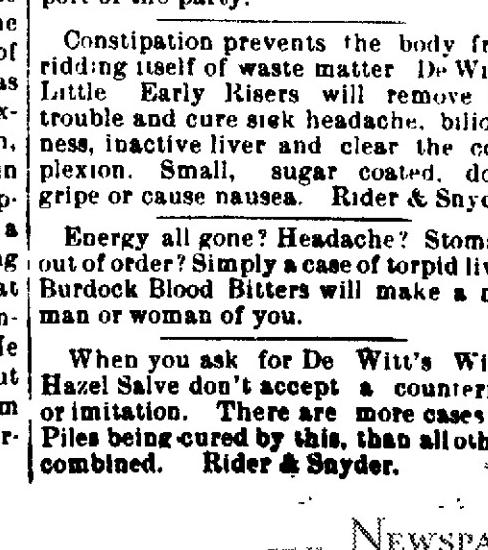
When you ask for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of Piles being cured by this, than all others combined. Rider & Snyder.



JACOB M. HOWENSTEIN.  
Candidate for re-election as infirmary director, is 47 years old, and lives on the farm in Pike township upon which he was born. As an evidence of his popularity among his neighbors, it may be mentioned that for eight years he served as township trustee, and for the same length of time was a member of the school board of the township. His record as infirmary director has been highly satisfactory, and his return to office will meet with the approbation of all with whom he has been officially connected.



JOHN S. HOOVER.  
Of Canal Fulton, candidate for county surveyor, although a young man, is eminently qualified for the position. He has served one term, and his work has never been surpassed. He was born near Canal Fulton, and spent his boyhood on a farm. In 1888 he graduated from the Canal Fulton high school, and for a number of years was employed as teacher in that neighborhood, meeting with great success as an educator. Mr. Hoover has been a hard student and his knowledge of his profession is shown by his work. He has been prompt in the discharge of his duties, and deserves re-election at the hands of the people he has served so well.



# THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

30 N. Erie Street, MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.

DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.

SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 4.

FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON SALE AT BAHNS, A BOOK STORE, BAUMERLITZ'S CIGAR STAND (HOTEL CONRAD), AND GERT HANKIN'S NEWS STAND IN NORTH MILL STREET.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1898.

It is unlikely that Spanish protests, threats or wails will have any effect upon the American policy regarding the Philippines. In the first place, the United States, in offering to reimburse Spain for any sums she has expended for public improvements and other betterments in the archipelago, has submitted the most generous possible terms to a country whose mismanagement was so serious that the colony was in successful revolt when the American forces intervened; and in the second, the American government is in honor bound to fulfill its promises made to representatives of the native races, rendering impossible a continuation of Spanish sovereignty in the islands.

Fitness was the first consideration that entered into the construction of the Republican county ticket, when it was made up last summer, and every voter who is in any doubt as to the relative merits of the various candidates, has only to look up the records of Thomas Casselman, William M. Reed, Jacob M. Howenstein, John Hoover and Richard B. Crawford, to assure himself that these men have already discharged the offices, to which they seek re-election, in a manner deserving of further trust. Henry M. Schuffell and W. E. Moulton, candidates for the offices of coroner and representative, although seeking offices for the first time, are both ardent Republicans who stand high in the estimation of their business and professional associates.

Even Brother McGregor, who, from the seclusion of the Canton News-Democrat office, is crying aloud to the "great heart of the people of Stark county collectively" concerning the inhumanity practiced at the county infirmary, cannot but admit that the board of visitors to the various county institutions is a non-political body composed of five well known, responsible people, who are entirely competent to pass upon the conditions presented in the management of the charitable institutions provided and maintained by Stark county taxpayers. This committee has just filed its annual report, showing that the institutions are in generally good condition and that their matrons and superintendents are deserving of public commendation. Conversation with members of the board shows that opportunities were afforded and taken to see and talk privately with various inmates at the infirmary, who were unanimous in asserting that they were well provided for and comfortable. This report entirely disproves the ignorant assertions of Democratic managers against the infirmary and the officials who manage it and affords a strong argument—if any is needed—in favor of the re-election of Director Jacob M. Howenstein.

The Spanish peace commissioners having analyzed with great care the American proposal concerning the Philippines in its actual application to the finances of the archipelago, have discovered that under the terms submitted by Judge Day, America would not be called upon to pay a penny for the Philippines, and their attitude in this new turn of the situation is not easily to be described. America's offer, it will be remembered, is to reimburse Spain for the sums which the latter expended for public betterments in the islands, exclusive of all expenses in connection with the insurrection. The facts, according to official information, are as follows:

All the expenses of the government of the Philippines were paid by a reserve from the islands themselves previous to 1897, except 38,000,000 pesetas (about \$1,600,000), which were advanced from the Cuban treasury for the early expenses of the Philippine rebellion. This sum, it seems, was returned to the Cuban fund from the proceeds of the Philippine loan of 300,000,000 pesetas (\$40,000,000) issued last year. The remainder of this loan was devoted, 100,000,000 pesetas (\$20,000,000) for general war expenses, 55,000,000 pesetas (\$11,000,000) to reimburse the Philippine treasury for advances it had made for use in Cuba, and a cash balance remains of only 400,000 pesetas (\$80,000). America does not offer to pay a peseta of this debt.

The Spaniards seem anxious to emphasize the point that no agreement has been reached in the Cuban debt, which they are representing as being merely hung up pending the Philippine discussion, and all questions before the conference are therefore left in a hopeless dead lock.

## POPULAR FINANCING.

The difference between the practical business methods of the Republican administration and the blundering incomptency that lead up to the late financial

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

### All Sorts of Information Interesting to Americans.

### LARGE HAT QUESTION DISCUSSED.

French Gallantry Admits That Women May Retain Their Head Gear Wherever They May Find Themselves—The Equal Suffrage Movement Progresses Slowly.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 21.—This is the best market in the world for American cotton seed oil. The demand has jumped from 11,887 barrels in 1888 to 237,898 barrels in 1897, and will go far over the latter figures in 1898. The failure of the peanut crop in India and elsewhere for several years is responsible in the first place for the demand for cotton seed oil, which displaces vast quantities of peanut oil in the soap-making and other industries. The American oil has dealt a terrible blow to the crushers of oleaginous seeds in France, and they are now trying to secure a restrictive tariff, which the soap makers, in their turn, do not want.

Note the change that occurs with the incoming of the Republican administration. From the very start the reserve of \$100,000,000 has never been drawn upon. With some fluctuations the tendency has been steadily upward. When it became obvious, by the sudden close of hostilities, that the demands upon the treasury would not reach the magnitude for which provision had prudently been made, the secretary determined to deposit a large share of the proceeds of the popular loan in national banks in all parts of the country. By this process the funds, while at all times available for the use of the government, remained in the channels of trade. The balance standing to the credit of the treasurer on this account on October 31 was \$65,750,909.

It is difficult to make these facts understood by thoughtless people who can be misled by the chivalry of Democratic campaign methods, but for any man who has possession of all his faculties, the foregoing is a most eloquent appeal to support and maintain a qualified and patriotic administration.

### FOR AND AGAINST.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—[By Associated Press]—The war investigating commission's session today was short. Colonel Sexton left for Chicago last night, where the commission will go on Sunday night. An interesting witness today was Thomas Reed, of Covington, Ky., who carefully told of going to Chickamauga to see his son, a member of the Second Kentucky, and being rudely refused simple nourishment for the sick boy by Major Griffin, of the Sternberg hospital, who unfeignedly said the boy was not very sick anyhow, and refused further attempts of the father to see his son. Two days later the boy died.

Another interesting witness was W. H. Sloan, Jr., of the First Ohio cavalry, who said he came to put on record that he had not a single complaint to make of food, clothing or treatment in any respect. He wanted it known that there were soldiers who did not "kick." He was complimented by the members of the commission as a true soldier. The bulk of the testimony tended to disprove the exaggerated complaints made about the Southern hospitals and camps.

### MARIA TERESA LOST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—[By Associated Press]—A special to the Journal from Charleston, S. C., says the loss of the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa has been officially reported. The report says the vessel was lost in a terrific gale off the Bahamas last Tuesday.

The Marie Teresa left Caimanera on the morning of October 30. After starting around the Bahamas, a furious storm arose, and the strain opened the patched rents in her hull. She began to fill rapidly, and the ocean tug Merritt took off her crew. The ship soon went down. No lives were lost so far as is known.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—[By Associated Press]—The navy department confirms the news of the loss of the Maria Teresa.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung diseases. Rider & Snyder.

Hundreds of lives saved every year by having Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house just when it is needed. Cures croup, heals burns, cuts, wounds of every sort.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a mat for a home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. Rider & Snyder.

Men and boys' flannel night shirts 50c. Doll, 4 E. Main.

Equal suffrage missionaries are mak-

ing slow progress in this part of the world. A law was promulgated on January 25, 1898, which gave to women the right to vote for members of the Tribunal of Commerce. Not all women can vote, but only those having certain business connections. However, of the 2,300 eligible women in Marseilles only 105 have ever chosen to exercise their right. A local paper remarks: "Existing institutions seem to be doomed for a long time to come to remain in statu quo."

Every normally constituted European is the possessor of a "signature." This signature is as personal to himself as a Western cattle brand. Nobody can read it, and it requires much patience and ingenuity to evolve the design. Consequently if you ask a European to subscribe his name he asks you whether you want his business signature or his name. In France particularly "tout de monde" writes a fine angular hand most difficult to decipher. The figure five appears like a hastily scrawled letter S, and seven has a short line drawn at right angles to the down stroke through the middle. Children in the schools are now being taught the round form of letters, the most legible in the United States.

Capital punishment is not inflicted in Portugal. Culprits are either imprisoned or deported to Africa. As the latter punishment is regarded as the less severe, offenses being equal, the prisoner deported gets double the dose.

The principal penitentiary of Portugal is the Pena a Cintra, and it is a new and handsome institution. The cloisters are built on the star system, so that one guard located at the center can observe what is going on in every corridor. There are 500 prisoners in this institution and 120 guards. The silence of death reigns everywhere. Prisoners may not communicate by speech, writing or gesture. They are clad in gray stuff and a cloth mask of the same stuff covers the head, being pierced in three places for nose and eyes. The effect is ghastly. At chapel the prisoners occupy a sort of amphitheatre with high divisions, so that while the priest may be seen no man can see another. Instruction is given in the same room, and when a statement is not comprehended the prisoner strikes the wooden partition, shows his number and receives private explanation afterward. The prison discipline is good and everything is well conducted, but the solitary confinement is severe and often breaks down the intellect.

Nearly all the French theatrical managers attempt to regulate the large hat question, and succeed very generally, although they have no sanction in law for meddling in the matter. In fact, within a very recent period a court of " cassation" has decreed: "It is admitted and it is a rule admitted from all time by French gallantry, that women have the right to retain their hats wherever they may find themselves, at the church, theatre or elsewhere."

Every French town of any pretension at all has a subsidized theatre and opera house. Stock companies are employed and the artistic results are sometimes very good. At Marseilles the city pays the manager \$30,000 for the season, and regulates the prices of admission. One can get a seat for less than a franc—fifty cents in American money. A box to hold four costs \$4.40. First nights are hilarious occasions and the "claqueur" is abroad in the land. Here, as in the United States, the unkind accusation is made that the enthusiasm is not always spontaneous.

Salt in bulk pays a duty of eight cents per 100 pounds on arriving in the United States, and most of the salt sent over goes as ballast in bags. In 1887 Liverpool sent 189,195 tons of salt to the United States, but in 1897 owing to the new tariff regulations the total fell to 91,725 tons, the loss of trade being severely felt.

A new artificial stone has made its appearance in Switzerland. This is called "papyristit" and is made to a large extent of purified paper pulp. It can be cut, sawed and bored and made to look like mosaic. It is especially used for roofing and flooring and is elastic, yet hard, cheap and yet indestructible.

Straw is of little account in the United States, but in Europe it is made into plates, baskets, boxes, trunks, hats and fans, but then in Europe nothing goes to waste.

R. P. S.

**NO SETTLEMENT YET.**  
But an Amicable Adjustment is Expected in the Asylum Switch Case.

No settlement has yet been accomplished between the trustees of the Massillon state hospital and the property owners, through whose land right of way is desired for a railway switch to the institution. Negotiations are now in progress, however, which may result in an adjustment of differences out of court. President Ricks, of the Massillon board of trade, stated today that indications pointed to an amicable settlement, but in no case had a price been paid or agreed upon.

### INVESTIGATIONS IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—[By Associated Press]—The war investigation commission will go to Cuba. It is not certain whether they will visit Porto Rico.

You May Never Be Wealthy.

But you can be healthy. Constipation causes two-thirds of all the diseases of humanity. Violent cathartics may relieve you. They will never cure. What you need is Wright's Celery Capsules. They cure constipation, sick headache, liver and kidney trouble. Why? Because they are nature's harmless remedies and you get 100 days' constitutional treatment at a cost of 1c a day or 14 weeks for \$1. Cure guaranteed by bankable paper in every \$1 box. Sold by all druggists.

Soothing, healing, cleansing. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the impalatable enemy of sores, burns and wounds. It never fails to cure piles. You may rely upon it. Rider & Snyder.

**Public Sale.**

Jacob Knoblock will sell at public auction at his residence, two miles southwest of Massillon, near the "Patch," on Friday, Nov. 11th, one good family horse, one cow, two steers, one heifer, buggy, wagon, sleigh, carpenter's tools, farming implements of all kinds, corn oats and potatoes by the bushel, a lot of chickens, and all his household goods. A credit of six months given on all sums over \$5. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. John J. Weiser, clerk, C. Brenner, auctioneer.

**For Sale.**

Three Jersey cows, from four to six years old, two fresh and one due soon, either one gives from seven to eight hundred gallons a year. Also some young heifers.

Mrs. CLEMENT RUSSELL, Massillon, O.

**Equal suffrage missionaries are mak-**

### MARKET POULTRY.

The Most Profitable Plan Upon Which to Run a Poultry Farm.

The most profitable plan upon which to run a poultry farm is to have a combination of eggs, broilers and roasters. Egg production should be the main question, and broiler raising an important adjunct—the roaster birds naturally coming in disposing of the hens before the second molt.

Our Mr. Hunter has so repeatedly given his method of hatching during the months of April or May, keeping them growing so they come into lay by fall thus securing winter layers, that we need not have much to say in that line. It is the only way by which to get a generous supply of eggs during the winter months.

But there are other matters which also must be attended to. If neglected even the proper hatches will not be able to do their duty. First of all the houses must be warmly constructed and kept bright and cheerful. Not only is it necessary to have good walls and durable roofs, but the window panes must be kept clean to allow a cheerful light to enter.

Each house should be accompanied with a scratching pen, the front of which can be shielded by a muslin door. During inclement weather, the fowls will be kept indoors and when the days are bright, they can be left outside in their runs, by fastening back the doors.

The breakfast should be light. It should consist of a mash, and only enough given to partially satisfy a craving appetite.

If the hens are allowed all they will eat at the morning meal, they are apt to be lazy the rest of the day; or at least until hunger pinches again. No man ever made money out of lazy hens.

When given a light breakfast, the fowls will satisfied, will at once begin scratching for more food and this exercising is what makes the blood tingle in the veins and fortifies the system to laying. Much has been said about egg foods. It is money thrown away to buy them. Ground grain, to which is added Sheridan's condition powders, will make the best and cheapest egg food that can be used. The powder, likewise keeps the birds in prime health, an essential to egg production.

It is a serious mistake to overcrowd in the hocks. There is no point of economy in it.

When pressed for room, fowls are apt to get into the vices of feather pulling, egg-eating, etc., to say nothing about the increase of lice and the introduction of disease. The houses must be roomy, ten square feet per fowl being about the proper allowance. The runs or yards should also be large. One hundred or more feet in length, makes a run in which from fifteen to twenty-five fowls can be kept and grass growing the entire season.

There is but very little profit in a hen after she is two years of age. The cream is in the pullets and the two-year-olds come next.

Too much money is lost by interring "dead stock" or stock that will not lay before spring. There should be a profit in each fowl kept.

The best plan is to kill off each August all that have passed their first moult. They then bring a good price as roasting fowls, being in good condition for that purpose.

In broiler raising the four most necessary implements of success are proper houses, reliable incubators, safe brooders and good eggs. Without them the business will be a failure.

The three secrets in raising broilers are: warmth, fresh air and exercise.

The proper houses are warm, well ventilated, free from dampness and rat proof.

Reliable incubators are those that are properly supplied with such contrivances as will insure a regularity of heat, cosy means of affording moisture and ventilation, and which need not be tampered with every hour of the day or night.

**Cost and Profit for a Year.**

Six pecks of corn or wheat should be more than enough for a hen during a whole year, as she will need much less food in summer than in winter. The next point is, how much will the six pecks of food cost? At present prices the cost of six pecks of corn should not exceed forty cents; at wholesale the cost is less.

The second point is, how many eggs will the hens lay, and how much is obtained for them? Let us fix the cost of food for a year at fifty cents, for when we estimate on six pecks of grain a year we mean grain or its equivalent; but when other food is given, then the grain must be reduced proportionately. It is difficult to estimate the exact quantity, as there is no way of knowing the proportions of bone, meat, grass, worms, etc., eaten, hence the cost is based upon six pecks of grain which is as much as a hen will eat in a year if she receives no other food. With fifty cents as the cost of food for a year, eggs should sell at eighteen cents a dozen, allowing eleven dozen (132 eggs) as the production of the hen to clear one dollar profit. The cost of buildings, labor, etc., is not included. Some hens will not lay one hundred eggs in a year, and a flock may contain sick hens, worthless hens and a large number of males. We do not believe, therefore, that eggs alone will pay unless one can manage large flocks. But the hen can catch and raise chicks, and that is where the profit will be gained, for if the hen raises only two or three chicks she will in that manner pay all of her expenses, leaving the eggs as so much clear profit, the amount of profit being according to the price obtained for the eggs, which are greater in some localities than in others. We believe that to make poultry pay one will secure the best results from poultry and eggs combined easier than from eggs alone.—Poultry Keeper.

**Market Poultry.**

**Market P**

# WHITE SUPREMACY.

North Carolinians Determined to Secure It Election Day.

WHITES OF ALL PARTIES TOGETHER

By THIS MORNING THE DEMOCRATS WILL LIKELY OVERPOWER THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE STATE, REPUBLICANS WITHDRAW THEIR TICKETS TO VOTE AGAINST IT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Associated Press has received signed statements on the political situation in North Carolina from the editors of several of the leading papers in the state, which say in part:

"WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—All indications now point to a peaceful election in Wilmington, and it is highly probable that the Republican majority of about 1,000 in this county will be overcome."

"There is a genuine uprising of the whites, brought about by the horrible conditions existing in Eastern North Carolina.

"The women are as deeply interested as the men, and their activity and energy are potent factors in the campaign. Several thousand white Republicans have come over to the Democrats, and there is little doubt that three-fifths of the Populists are for what they call the white man's ticket next Tuesday."

"Everything seems to be going the Democratic way, and indications all favor a political revolution."

(Signed) W. H. BERNARD,  
"Editor Morning Star."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—The white supremacy party in the state is now only waiting for Nov. 8 to achieve the greatest victory ever recorded, restoring law and public confidence by the election of the judicial ticket, at least five of the nine congressmen and a majority in each branch of the legislature.

"The state senate will be very close, but there will be a good working majority in the house. As to the situation in Wilmington it is still grave, but the probability of a very serious race conflict is growing less daily. The declaration of the Republican managers to place no ticket in the field, making a Democratic county out of a county having a Republican majority of 750, was the last move they could make to prevent extreme measures."

"JACKSON AND BELL,  
"Editors Wilmington Messenger."

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 4.—While the situation in this city is very tense, especially at Wilmington, I do not believe that there will be between now and election day, or then, any breach of the peace. This opinion is bottomed on the fact that both sides are so well prepared for trouble.

"Many Populists and white Republicans are flocking to the Democratic standard. Some of these, for instance, Major W. J. Guthrie, Populist candidate for governor two years ago, taking this step announce that they have not changed their political faith, but the exigencies are such as to suggest the union of the white forces for this election, if for no longer."

"J. H. CALDWELL,  
"Editor Observer."

## OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

Troops Designated by the Secretary of War to Take Possession of Certain Places.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The secretary of war directed that the following troops be held in readiness to proceed to the island of Cuba and to occupy the stations herein designated, the movement to take place from time to time under instructions to be communicated hereafter:

First Army Corps.

Headquarters at Cienfuegos.

First division—Headquarters at Cienfuegos.

First brigade—Headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Santa Clara.

Two regiments of United States cavalry at Cienfuegos.

Second brigade—Headquarters and two regiments of infantry at Trinidad.

One regiment of infantry at Sancti Spiritus.

Third brigade—Headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Sagua la Grande.

One regiment of infantry distributed between Remedios and Calabazar.

Second division—Headquarters at Matanzas.

First and Third brigades and Tenth United States cavalry at Matanzas.

Second brigade at Cardenas.

Second Army Corps.

Headquarters at Havana.

First and Second divisions at Havana.

Third division—Headquarters at Mariel.

First brigade—Headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Puerto Principe.

One regiment of infantry at Guanajay.

Second brigade—Headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Nuevitas.

One regiment of infantry at Puerto Principe.

Six troops of the Eighth United States cavalry at Puerto Principe.

Six troops of the Eighth United States cavalry at Nuevitas.

Seventh Army Corps.

Headquarters at Havana.

First and Second division at Havana.

Second and Sixth United States cavalry at Havana.

The Second regiment of United States artillery will be assigned to the Seventh corps prior to departure from the United States. The batteries will retain their present stations until notified to prepare for embarkation for Havana. Four light batteries, to be hereafter designated, will be assigned as follows:

Two to the garrison of Havana and two to Matanzas.

The Second, Eighth and Tenth United States cavalry will remain with the Fourth army corps until detached for embarkation.

To Send Troops by Nov. 15.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Advices from the Cuban military commission are to the effect that the Spanish evacuation of Porto Principe will take place earlier than the 2d and that it will be desirable to send the troops designated in the order issued Thursday, as early as the 15th.

Dinner Given by a Clergyman.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Nov. 5.—A dinner party was given at St. Patrick's pro-cathedral rectory, Harrisburg, by Rev. Germanus Koyl, in honor of General Lincoln, commander of the Second brigade of the Second division.

SATURDAY NOV. 5.

They Testified to War Investigators.  
Major Verdict Condemned  
Red Tape.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The war investigation commission had among its witnesses four members of the Santiago campaign, one of them being General H. C. E. Bent, who, as lieutenant colonel of the 1st infantry, was shot down at San Juan hill by a bullet piercing his chest. The general appears entirely recovered. Lieutenant Colonel Minor, now in command of the sixth infantry, was another interesting witness. Perhaps the most suggestive testimony was that given by Major G. R. Smith of Kansas City, who was in charge of the third division hospital of the First corps.

The commission expects to complete its work here today and to resume it in Chicago on Monday morning.

Major Guthrie stated regarding the camp conditions at Chickamauga and the hospitals. He had difficulty in getting enough rents and when he secured the proper number he found the last ones open or quality. From private and state sources the regiments were supplied with hospital tents. As a rule the men selected as nurses were unit.

Witness said Dr. Hot for female nurses. This relieved the situation. The staff of the division hospital was made quite when the sickness occurred.

Sickness among the surgeons reduced the working force. He said there would be no difficulty in getting hundreds of competent surgeons at Chickamauga within a week. He said he knew many applications were refused. He attributed the failure at the Camp Thomas hospitals to "red tape" and "peace for 50 years," which incapacitated the department for expansion for emergency. If congress had established a hospital corps the trouble might have been avoided. One great difficulty in getting supplies of drugs arose from passing requisitions from the division surgeon to the corps surgeon and the surgeon-in-chief. This required a week.

He asked the corps commander on June 29 to have the typhoid patients isolated. The epidemic could have thus been avoided, but no attention was given to the request. He regarded flies and water as causes of the infection. The beer drinking and the unwhole some food assisted in developing typhoid germs. The mortality from typhoid fever in this hospital was 60 out of 1,000 cases.

Father Vathan, post chaplain, was another witness examined. He served at Tampa, Camp Thomas, Fort Sherman and Fort Thomas. The witness had no complaint at Fort Thomas from either friends or patients. Being asked what complaints, if any, he had heard from patients about their treatment at other places, he said that he had heard none whatever from soldiers of the regular army, but that a number of the volunteer soldiers had told him of disagreeable experiences which were unanswered by a soldier on the next cot by the question: "Did you think you were going to a picnic?"

GEN. LAWTON'S TESTIMONY.

Taking Conditions Into Consideration, He Said No Gross Mistakes Were Made.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Acting for the war investigating commission Colonel Denby has taken the testimony of General Lawton, who was in command of the Second division of the Fifth corps in the Santiago campaign, and who has but recently been relieved of the command of the department of Santiago.

Summing up General Lawton said: "Taking into consideration the conditions we were obliged to face, the character of the country, its climate and other things being considered, I can say there were no serious or gross mistakes made."

"I can say there was no lack of care on the part of those in authority whose duty it was to look after the camp. We had as fine a staff of officers as there is in the world. No better could be found. These men worked night and day, and no human being could do more than they."

Much of the hardships, he said, was due to inability to land things needed from the ships, hurried preparations and much of the sickness was due to the climate.

Investigators Left Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Nov. 5.—Members of the war commission adjourned to meet with the full board next week at Washington. General James A. Beaver left for his home in Bellefonte to remain until after the election. General Wilson and Captain Howell went to Washington. The members of the committee are pleased with the location of Camp Meade and say they have no fault to find with anything they saw here. General Wilson thinks it would be a wise movement to bring the troops here next spring if they are not shipped to Cuba.

War Investigation Testimony.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Nov. 5.—Chief Commissary Allison and other officers at corps headquarters went to Harrisburg to appear before the committee of the war investigating board. The committee heard testimony at the Lochiel hotel, relating to Camp Alger and other camps established at the breaking out of the war. The testimony of the witnesses heard did not add materially to that taken at other places by the board.

FOURTEENTH MEN STARTED.

Company of Pennsylvanians Left For the South.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Nov. 5.—Company A of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment started for Summerville, S. C., to prepare the camp of the Second brigade of the First division. A detail from the Fifteenth Pennsylvania will leave today for Athens, Ga., to establish a regimental camp.

The order to begin moving the Second corps south today has been rescinded, and there will be no movement until next Thursday. One of the reasons for the delay is the fact that none of the investigating boards is ready with their reports, and examination boards are not yet ready to recommend surgeons and medical men. A sudden movement now would find the corps at a disadvantage.

Colonel Coit said his regiment had enlisted 1,323 men and 53 officers. Of these 101 have been furloughed, 31 discharged and 21 died. Colonel Coit said the regiment has suffered very little in comparison with other regiments.

## SPAIN'S REFUSAL.

Points Offered Against America Taking Philippines.

## NOT PROVIDED IN THE PROTOCOL.

A Message to M. Cambon, Alleged to Have Been Sent by Spain, Stipulating This—Manila Capitulated After Signing of Protocol—Other Allegations.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Spanish commissioners, in the course of a two hours' session of the peace conference, flatly refused to accept Monday's proposition by the Americans to take the entire Philippine group and to reimburse Spain for her "Pacific" expenditures there.

According to the Spanish contention in the formal statement, the United States entertained no thought of annexing the Philippines when the protocol was signed, or it would have been expressed in the protocol as clearly as the conditions regarding the cession of territory in the Americas and the Orient. M. Cambon, before the signature of the protocol, received from Madrid the presentation alleged—a cable message clearly setting forth that the maintenance of Spain's authority over the Philippines should be affected by the protocol, to which reservation the United States made at that time no protest or objection.

This dispatch to M. Cambon, as the Spaniards claimed, embodied also the view that the United States had no valid basis for claims in the archipelago. It was further held by Señor Rios and his colleagues that the capitulation of Manila, having occurred after the signing of the protocol and thus after the suspension of hostilities, was invalid.

They charged upon the United States a wrongful appropriation of public money belonging to Spain, by seizing the tariff dues at Manila, and they formally demanded the return of these moneys, in the sum of nearly \$1,000,000. On the same premises the United States was declared to have made and held as prisoners the Spanish troops at Manila in violation of international law, because done after the suspension of hostilities under the protocol. A further charge was, that by the imprisonment of the Spanish troops at Manila, the United States had prevented Spain from quelling the insurrection and had thus contributed to the violence against Spain after the cessation of hostilities.

Being asked what complaints, if any, he had heard from patients about their treatment at other places, he said that he had heard none whatever from soldiers of the regular army, but that a number of the volunteer soldiers had told him of disagreeable experiences which were unanswered by a soldier on the next cot by the question: "Did you think you were going to a picnic?"

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Fearful Conditions Among the Population at Gibara—American Soldiers Vaccinated.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 5.—Dr. Woodson, medical inspector of the military department of Santiago, on arriving here, reported that on the arrival at Gibara with Colonel Hood's regiment, he discovered more than half the population suffering from smallpox.

There were also many cases of typhoid and dysentery. He went immediately to work and systematically isolated the houses, insisting on the regimen (the Second immunes) being encamped in a healthy location near the sea.

Every effort will be made to prevent the American and Spanish soldiers from fraternizing, as the Spaniards come from Holguin, about 37 miles from Gibara, and are liable to carry infection. The whole country between the two towns is thickly populated and plague is scattered all along the route.

Medical supplies are badly needed there, as well as delicacies for convalescents and the station offers an excellent opening for the nurses and doctors of the Red Cross society.

General Wood will soon leave to make a personal inspection. He will send Dr. Woodson back to Gibara on the steamer Reine de Los Angeles with five doctors and a large quantity of supplies. General Wood says he knew of the epidemic, which has been continuous for three years, and had every man in Col. Hood's regiment vaccinated. He believes that none will be stricken and that there is no cause for alarm.

Health at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The following bulletin of the health conditions of the American troops at Santiago was received by the war department from General Wood: Total sick, 1,118; fever cases of all kinds, 613. Deaths—Private Seymour Steele, Company F, Twenty-third Kansas, Nov. 3, putridic malarial fever; Private Daniel O'Connell, Company D, Second United States volunteer infantry, Nov. 2, typhoid fever; Private Joseph G. Alexander, Company I, Fifth United States volunteer infantry, Nov. 3, chronic dysentery; Michael Sullivan, civilian, Nov. 3, acute alcoholism.

WOOD, Commanding.

HOBSON WOULDN'T GIVE UP.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Constructor Hobson was before the naval bureau chiefs again and spent two hours trying to convince the board of the advisability of allowing him to continue the work of wrecking the Spanish warships off Santiago.

FOURTEENTH MEN STARTED.

Ohio Boys Marched Before the President in Washington—Will Go to Columbus.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Fourth Ohio regiment was reviewed by the president today.

They will leave later for Columbus.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The transport Chester came up the bay with the Fourth Ohio infantry, Colonel A. B. Cott, commanding. The Chester was met down the bay by the government steamer General Meigs, which took of three sick soldiers, Arthur P. Bagby, Company M; George W. Hill, Company C, and Forest S. Briggs, Company H. They are ill with typhoid or malarial fever.

Colonel Cott said his regiment had enlisted 1,323 men and 53 officers. Of these 101 have been furloughed, 31 discharged and 21 died. Colonel Cott said the regiment has suffered very little in comparison with other regiments.

MAKING TROUBLE FOR AGUINALDO.

Priests Declined to Be Stirring Up Support for Artachio.

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 5.—It is reported here that the priests are instigating a faction to support Artachio, a bitter opponent of Aguinaldo.

The increasing dissensions among the insurgents are diminishing the probability of the latter opposing the Americans.

Death of a Surgeon.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 5.—Dr. Perry H. Bensooter, contract surgeon of Camp Hamilton, died here of typhoid fever.

His home is at Bloomsdale, Pa.

## CONDITION OF TRADE.

Clearinghouse Returns Greater Than Last Year or 1892, and Dan's Returns View the Pictures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade, is issued today, said in part: No, even the lecture has disturbed business industries on the financial side this week. Although many are doubtless waiting for the votes before borrowing, the volume of business through clearinghouses is 8.3 per cent larger than last year and 1.9 per cent larger than in 1892.

The political trials may count for much, they can only have prevented a growth of business which might have been much more than has been realized. Future returns for October are curiously puzzling, because while the sales compare remarkably well with those of previous years, and also the figures of 1890, or more in about two-thirds of the business classes, there were large failures in a few branches, not generally due to present business conditions, which have made the aggregate smaller, but neither the Sawyer Woolen factories, nor the excise, perhaps some in machinery and tools and snuff and leather, indicate anything beyond those of the particular concerns failing.

Next year's volume of business

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wetter, in West Tremont street, a son.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Dommer, in Webster street.

J. C. Purobes, operator at the W. & L. E. station, has returned from Bolivar.

Mrs. J. A. Beatty, of Pittsburg, is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Graybill.

J. R. White, of Newcastle, Pa., is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Melville Everhard.

Ray L. Market will go to Adelphi next week, quail shooting. Mr. Market's parents reside there.

Miss Mamie M. Brown has returned from Akron, where she has been visiting for the past two weeks.

Ben Ayres has returned from his hunting trip to Tuscarawas county. In two days he bagged ten gray squirrels, eight rabbits and one pheasant.

Harry Crawford, who is attending the Ohio State University at Columbus, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Crawford, in East Main street.

A Christmas song service compiled and partly composed by the Rev. L. H. Berry, of St. Paul's church, has just been issued by the Lutheran Book Concern, at Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Snyder, of Norr's Millstreet, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter Winnie to Beecher Hardgrove, on Thursday, November 17.

The staircase leading to the second floor apartments of Humberger's dry goods store is now finished, and customers who do not wish to do so need no longer use the elevator.

A dancing class for children has been organized in this city by Prof. Miller, of Canton. Miss Jessie Drake is to be the pianist. The first meeting of the class is to be held next Wednesday at 2 p.m. in Miller's hall.

The ladies of the First M. E. church will hold an exchange on Saturday, November 19, to enable their patrons to secure delicacies for Thanksgiving. They are also preparing to give a dinner and supper on December 15.

Edward J. Jenner and Miss Clara Plug gave a reception at the Plug residence in South Erie street on Friday evening. Those who attended had a pleasant time. Cards and other games were indulged in, and a fine luncheon was served.

The miners state convention will be held at Columbus, January 5th, 1890, and from present indications, it is said, there will be a large attendance. The Massillon district will be well represented, as local President Wm. Morgan is a candidate for state vice president.

No new cases of diphtheria have been reported today, and but one case developed on Friday, that having been located in Cherry street. Dr. T. Clark Miller stated today that there were not more than eight of those afflicted sick now, the balance being convalescent.

J. A. McLaughlin has gone to Malvern to look after the interests of clients. Since the discovery of gold in that vicinity farmers and property holders generally have taken to investigating dividing lines pretty closely, with the usual satisfactory results to the legal fraternity.

A whist club was organized at the residence of Mrs. S. A. Conrad, on Thursday afternoon, with Mrs. M. E. Warwick as president, Mrs. Conrad, vice president; Mrs. Walling, secretary, and Mrs. Jaue R. Beatty, treasurer. The club has not yet decided upon its name. Meetings will be held every alternate Friday.

Melville Kirchofer, son of City Treasurer Paul P. Kirchofer, fell from a tree Wednesday evening fracturing both his left arm and leg. The boy's shinney club became lodged in an apple tree, which he climbed. The fall was caused by one of the branches breaking. The injured youth is resting as easy as possible under the circumstances.

The commandry uniform rank Jr. O. U. A. M. paid a friendly visit to Ensign Bagley council, of Massillon, Friday evening. The object of the visit was to impress the local lodge with the rank, and effect a similar organization here. A favorable sentiment prevails among the members of the Ensign Bagley council, and the matter will come up at the next regular meeting.

School has been resumed at the Charity School institution. The diphtheria epidemic seems to be under control, no new cases having developed within two weeks. The superintendent and matron under the direction of the physician, Dr. Culbertson, have spared no pains to prevent the spread of the disease. Out of the twenty-six pupils nine contracted the disease, all of whom have recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds, Miss McClymonds and Miss Ruth McClymonds expect to sail for Genoa on December 10, on the steamship Augusta Victoria of the Hamburg-American line. They will spend the winter in Egypt and southern Europe, returning to Massillon in the spring. Mrs. Bertha McClymonds and Mrs. Mary McClymonds, of Cleveland, will be members of the same party.

A joint meeting of the commissioners of Stark and Columbian counties was held Tuesday at the Fairmount Children's home for the purpose of transacting such business as needed attention at this time. Among the things passed upon was the acceptance of the resignation of J. A. Reynolds, of Canton, as director of the institution. Daniel Lenker, also of Canton, was selected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Reynolds and H. K. Bennett, of Navarre, was elected to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the death of S. C. Bowman, of this city.

## NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

EAST GREENVILLE NOTES.

EAST GREENVILLE, Nov. 3.—Max Hayes, a Socialist speaker, of Cleveland, delivered an address to the Socialists of this vicinity last Saturday evening. A fair sized audience gathered to hear him. The Eleventh regiment band, of Dalton, rendered some excellent music for the occasion.

The oyster supper held at the Congregational church on Saturday evening was well attended.

George G. Jones has returned from Canal Dover for a few weeks' visit with his parents at this place.

The mines are working fairly well at present.

Don't forget the dates of the dramatic club's entertainment, Friday and Saturday evenings, November 11 and 12. The members are working diligently to eclipse all other entertainments. The proceeds are for the benefit of the East Greenville band. Following is the programme: "Enlisted for the War," a three act military drama; a very laughable farce entitled "Lodgings for Two;" pantomime, "Star Spangled Banner;" superb military tableaux; good vocal music and declamations. Instrumental music is to be furnished by an excellent orchestra. Everybody is cordially invited to come and enjoy an evening of pleasure. Admission ten and fifteen cents.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Canal Dover, occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist church last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Klingelsmith visited in Orrville last Sunday.

Jno. Miller is erecting a new house, in Beech Grove.

Mrs. Jonas R. Walter and Mrs. J. P. Shilling, of Pigeon Run, visited at the home of Jno. L. Walter one day last week.

Several candidates have been around the last few days, repairing political fences.

The members of the First Congregational church are preparing for the dedication, which takes place the 19th, 20th and 21st of November. The seats arrived this week, and will be set as soon as possible.

Workingmen, remember the appeal of Hon. M. D. Ratchford. Vote for your interest, i.e. vote for the man who can do valuable service for you in the next congress. Do not listen to those "yellow stories" concerning the Hon. R. W. Taylor, they have been proven base falsehoods. R. W. Taylor by his past services has done great good for the people of the Eighteenth district, and by sending him again to represent the people of the old McKinley district we will profit by his excellent service in the future.

CRYSTAL SPRING NOTES.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 4.—A crowd of young people, eighteen in all, came up from Massillon on Thursday night in a coal wagon, their destination being the home of Mr. Spitska, but as it happened Mr. Spitska was away from home and the boys spent the evening in a restaurant. The ladies took, as a last resort, to parlor games and other diversions. In order to have some fun in the country, the city sports meddled with the rope on the flag pole and succeeded in bending the pole so as to make both ends meet the ground.

**OBITUARY NOTICE.**

MRS. GEORGE EDWARDS.

Mrs. George Edwards, of Newman, the mother of the late Abel James, of this city, died suddenly during the night. She lived alone. Thursday morning a neighbor called at her home, failing to find Mrs. Edwards in that part of the house where her household duties demanded her attention at that hour, she went to her bedroom. Mrs. Edwards was lying upon the bed dead. An examination showed that death had taken place some time before. Mrs. Edwards was 70 years of age. The cause of death is supposed to have been heart failure.

**THEATRE COLLAPSES.**

DETROIT. Nov. 5.—[By Associated Press]—The new Wonderland theatre, in course of construction on Monroe avenue, adjoining the Detroit opera house, collapsed today. Twenty-five men were employed in the building at the time, all of whom were killed or injured. At 2 p.m. six dead had been recovered and many injured had been taken out.

**AN ALLIANCE FORMED.**

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—[By Associated Press]—The Frankfort Zeitung learns that the Emperor's visit to Turkey led to an agreement, "tantamount to an armed alliance" between Germany and Turkey, by which Germany supports the integrity of the Turkish Asiatic possessions in return for valuable commercial concessions.

**ONE HUNDRED DEATHS.**

MALAGA, Spain, Nov. 5.—[By Associated Press]—The Spanish transport Grand Antilla arrived today with repatriated soldiers. There were one hundred deaths among the soldiers during the voyage from Cuba.

Many a household is saddened by death because of the failure to keep on hand a safe and absolutely certain cure for croup such as One Minute Cough Cure. See that your little ones are protected against emergency. Rider & Snyder.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

## AT A COST OF \$15,000.

### A Club-House Project Under Consideration.

### GERMAN CITIZENS INTERESTED.

The Plan is Being Discussed Enthusiastically in the City, and on Next Monday the German Pioneer Society Will Take the First Step in the Matter.

The organization of a German-American society and the erection of a \$15,000 three-story brick building will be discussed at the Monday evening meeting of the German Pioneer Society, when officers will be elected for the ensuing year and other matters which come up annually will be disposed of. The Pioneers have the reputation of being the oldest as well as one of the most progressive of the local German associations, and this idea had its origin in that quarter. Ex-Mayor Tobias Schott, Anton Kopf, Jacob Pinkle, J. D. Wetter and other prominent citizens are interested, and it looks now as if the project will shortly take a more definite form.

There are a number of German societies in Massillon, the most important being two benevolent associations, the German Pioneers, the Odd Fellows, the Bavarians, the Alsace-Lorraine, the Liederkranz, the Landwehr and the Schuetzenbund. It is expected that the meeting Monday evening will be followed by a convention of delegates from these societies. The matter will then be taken up for final settlement. The plan in its present form is to organize the association in much the same way as a stock company, each member taking a certain number of shares. One German citizen has agreed to take \$2,000 worth of shares and two others have expressed a willingness to accept \$1,000 worth each.

"On the first floor of our proposed building," said one of those interested today, "a large hall which may be rented for public purposes will be fitted up. On the second floor there will be reading, smoking, lounging and card rooms, all well furnished. The library will also be located, and will contain all the latest and best works in both the German and English languages. The leading magazines and newspapers of the two countries will be kept constantly on file. The third story will be used as a dancing hall or for some better purpose should it suggest itself. A gymnasium will be in the basement, where the bowling alley will also be located. A good location for this building would be the lot at the northwestern corner of Tremont and Erie streets. We all agree on this point. It is not our plan to make this wholly a German society. We will accept as members persons of all nationalities, so long as they are able to meet the requirements."

**A TRAVELING POSTOFFICE.**

Mail Wagons to Collect and Deliver Letters in the Country.

The postoffice department at Washington has decided to make a new experiment in the rural free delivery system, which is, in effect, the establishment of a traveling postoffice. Some time ago a resident of Westminster, Md., wrote to the department offering to build such a postoffice, to be drawn by two horses and to establish a system between Westminster and the surrounding villages, covering a distance of thirty miles for \$1,375 a year. The plan has been accepted.

The wagon will be similar to the post office wagons in use in the cities. The postman will start from Westminster in the morning and visit a number of small towns in the vicinity, collecting and delivering mail en route. Any farmer living within two miles of the road along which the wagon passes will be allowed to place a letter box at the roadside, in which his mail can be deposited by the carrier, and from which the carrier will take the outgoing mail. At several places where there is no postoffice a number of boxes will be put up, which will practically form an automatic post office.

The inventor of the scheme will act as postmaster, and will sell stamps, money orders, etc., stamp letters and assort them for the mails. While driving out in the morning he will assort the mail for delivery, and when returning he will prepare it to be placed on the train. He expects to barely make expenses, but the government will pay him a royalty on all similar wagons should the scheme be put in general operation. It is believed that by this method much more work can be done than by a single carrier.

**A BORROWED CAMERA**

May Cause New Philadelphian Serious Trouble.

The whereabouts of C. O. Faulkner, of New Philadelphia, have been unknown for a time, and Photographer L. L. Volkmar, of Massillon, would gladly receive information leading to his location. Faulkner formerly worked in Massillon, assisting Photographer Teeple, then located here. About two weeks ago Faulkner visited Mr. Volkmar's gallery and on the pretense of taking photographs of a few country friends, borrowed, for a short time, a camera and outfit valued at \$115. Mr. Volkmar placed every confidence in the man, but became somewhat uneasy when, after ten days or so, nothing was heard from either Faulkner or the camera. An investigation was made, but no clew was discovered until Mr. Volkmar ascertained, Thursday, that a number of plate holders had been pawned in Canton. Friday he identified and secured these, but no trace of the camera has yet been found. Mr. Volkmar has placed the matter in the hands of the authorities, and Faulkner's location will be followed by his arrest.

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## FIFTY-ONE CARS OF BOTTLES.

The Largest Shipment Ever Made by Reed & Co.

Fifty-one cars of bottles were shipped from Reed & Co.'s glass factory during the month of October. The shipment is the largest made in any month in the history of the plant, and a number of the cars were consigned to Mexico. The output this year will also exceed all previous records, and the firm may find it necessary to erect another furnace to supply the demands. Reed & Co.'s ware has established a reputation for the company throughout the United States and is fast gaining a foothold in Mexico. This is the first year, however, that Mexican trade has been solicited, and in order to cope with the increased demand resulting from the extension of territory, the capacity of the plant was enlarged 25 per cent. during the past summer.

## THE ANNUAL REPORT.

### Satisfactory Condition of Stark County Institutions.

### INFIRMARY ABOVE EXPECTATIONS

The Visiting Committee Has Made Its Annual Tour of Inspection and Finds the Children's Home, Workhouse, Jail and Prison Well Conducted.

CANTON, Nov. 5.—The annual report of the visiting committee of the charitable and corrective institutions of Stark county has been filed with Judge McCarty, of the court of common pleas.

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